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Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Prepared by the COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER 634-5131

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PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 19, 1963

BOTULISM – Two cases of botulism, neither fatal, were reported for the week ending October 19. These cases occurred in Kentucky and were related to the smoked whitefish chub outbreak (See MMWR, Vol. 12, pp. 329, 337). This brings the corrected total for this outbreak to 17 cases, including 7 deaths.

The Kentucky cases involved a couple who ate two packages of the whitefish chubs for dinner on October 5 (prior to the publicity of the outbreak and withdrawal of of the product.) About 18 hours later, the wife, who consumed 4½ fish, began to experience nausea and vomiting. Her husband, who ate 1½ fish, experienced his initial gastrointestinal symptoms about 40 hours after ingestion. Neither victim experienced neurological symptoms. No fish remained from the meal for laboratory tests. An unopened package, purchased at the same time as those consumed, revealed *Clostridium botulinum*, type E, according to J. Clifford Todd, State Epidemiologist, Kentucky State Department of Health.

Since publication of last week's issue, Case No. 16 (fatal), a 7-year-old boy from Huntsville, Alabama, has been retracted as a case of botulism.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA NOV 1963

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous week)

Disease	42nd Week			Cumulative First 42 weeks		
	Ended October 19, 1963	Ended October 20 1962	Median 1958 - 1962	1963	1962	Median 1958 - 1962
Aseptic meningitis	45	65	---	1,488	2,097	---
Brucellosis	8	13	12	302	337	605
Diphtheria	3	8	22	206	348	533
Encephalitis, infectious	22	37	47	1,277	1,543	1,543
Hepatitis, infectious and serum	771	876	876	35,082	44,547	30,592
Measles	981	1,325	1,331	362,719	447,932	400,500
Meningococcal infections	37	43	43	1,939	1,745	1,849
Poliomyelitis, total	6	27	140	336	702	2,687
Paralytic	6	21	97	285	554	1,845
Nonparalytic	-	3	22	35	106	571
Unspecified	-	3	21	16	42	271
Streptococcal sore throat and Scarlet fever	5,467	4,401	---	273,986	253,985	---
Tetanus	4	9	---	221	230	---
Tularemia	13	3	---	238	239	---
Typhoid fever	14	9	21	445	510	676
Typhus fever, tick-borne, (Rocky Mountain spotted)	3	3	---	170	205	---
Rabies in Animals	72	40	57	3,083	3,077	3,077

Table 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	4	Psittacosis: Ill. - 1	67
Botulism: Ky. - 2	34	Rabies in Man:	1
Malaria: Mass. - 1, N.Y. - 1, Ore. - 1, Calif. - 1	82	Smallpox:	-
Plague:	-	Typhus, murine:	24

TULAREMIA – Thirteen cases of tularemia were reported for the week ending October 19, bringing the cumulative total for 1963 to 238.

Nine of this week's cases were reported from Arkansas, representing victims in 7 different counties, and are believed to represent the increased exposure of hunters to ticks during this season. Tularemia is usually a tick-borne disease in Arkansas, according to Dr. William L. Bunch, Jr., Director, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Arkansas State Health Department, who states that there is an increase in the tick population this year due to the warm, dry weather being experienced in that State.

These 9 cases bring Arkansas' cumulative total to 75 for 1963. For the comparable period of 1962, 51 cases were reported from that State.

POLIOMYELITIS – Six cases of poliomyelitis, all paralytic, were reported for the week ending October 19. Three cases were reported from Virginia, one from California, one from Arizona, and one from Arkansas.

In Virginia, 2 cases were reported from the Petersburg region, both with onsets prior to the mass community immunization program conducted there on October 12. The third case occurred elsewhere in the State.

The nation's total thus far in 1963 remains well below one-half that reported for a comparable period last year.

POLIOMYELITIS (CUMULATED WEEKLY)
15T THROUGH 42ND WEEK

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Porolytic	285	554	700	1850	4704
Total	336	702	1086	2680	7199

POLIOMYELITIS (SIX WEEK TOTALS)
37TH THROUGH 42ND WEEK

Porolytic	80	161	246	650	1587
Total	96	198	404	945	2248

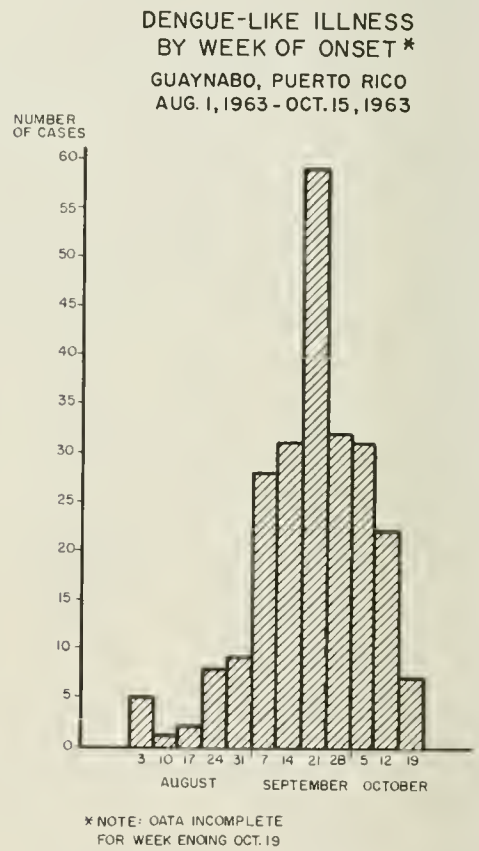
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Dengue Fever – Puerto Rico

During the past week, 1,035 cases of dengue fever were reported to the Puerto Rico Department of Health bringing the total number of cases to 16,228 through October 21, 1963.

A second morbidity survey was conducted in the township of Guaynabo on October 15 and 16 to determine the current attack rate of dengue-like illness in that community. The same 177 households that had been selected at random for the September 24-25 survey were revisited (See MMWR, Vol. 12, p. 323). This follow-up survey has revealed 239 cases of dengue-like illness for the period August 1 through October 15, in a population of 894 persons, producing an attack rate of 26.7 percent. This attack rate for the Township of Guaynabo is compared below with attack rates in Barriada Frailes Llanos in the northern part of Guaynabo and Barriada Marrero in the southern part of Guaynabo for the same time period.

Area	Population	Dengue-like Illness	Attack Rate (%)
Guaynabo Township*	894	239	26.7
Barriada Froiles Llanos	488	149	30.5
Barriada Morrero	209	76	36.4



The 239 cases in Guaynabo are shown by week of onset in graph (above). A progressive increase in cases can be noted in late August and early September, followed by a peak during the week ending September 21. In Barriada Marrero, the peak in cases occurred over a two-week period ending September 28, following which the incidence dropped sharply. In Barriada Frailes Llanos the number of cases has remained high during the past four weeks with no indication that a definite peak has yet been reached.

(Reported by Dr. Victor A. Gonzalez, Director, Bureau of Health, Puerto Rico Department of Health).

Staphylacaccal Faad Paisaning – Maine

Two visitors to the Bangor Fair experienced vomiting and diarrhea three hours after eating ham sandwiches at one of the Fair stands run by an itinerant food handler. Although both victims recovered, one was hospitalized overnight. Other members accompanying these two victims to the Fair ate at the same stand, but did not consume any ham; none became ill.

Upon investigation, samples of the ham were cultured. They grew *Staphylococcus aureus*. One of the food handlers at this booth was found to have a burn on his hand, which, on culture, grew *Staphylococcus aureus*, as well as *Staphylococcus albus*. No serological typing was done. Although other people were known to have eaten the ham, additional cases of food poisoning were not reported.

(Reported by Dean Fisher, M.D., Director, Communicable Disease Control, State Department of Health and Welfare, Maine, and William M. Shook, Jr., Health Director, Bangor Health Department.)

Staphylacoccol Food Poisoning – Califarnia

A Los Angeles mother, her two children, and a neighbor's child became ill from 3-5 hours following a lunch consisting of cold picnic ham sandwiches. The mother and her two children all experienced nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and weakness three hours after the meal. Five hours after eating, the neighbor's child experienced nausea, vomiting, and stomach cramps. All four victims recovered by the following morning. One was hospitalized.

Three days prior to the meal, the mother had purchased a 5-lb. smoked picnic ham from a nearby supermarket. The ham had been refrigerated at 34° in a display case. The mother brought the ham home and immediately refrigerated it. It was boiled the next morning at 6:00 a.m. for two hours. The ham was then sliced. At noon that day, five people ate this ham; none became ill. The ham remained unrefrigerated at room temperature from 8:00 a.m. of the morning it was prepared until it was sliced again two days later for the lunch at which the four victims ate.

Samples of the remainder of the ham were cultured and grew coagulase positive staphylococcus.

No other reports of illness were received from food sold at this supermarket.

(Reported by F. A. Listick, Sanitarian, Los Angeles City Health Department, and Dr. Philip K. Condit, Chief, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, State Department of Health, Berkeley, California.)

Salmonellosis – North Carolina

Twenty-three of 45 individuals known to have eaten Sunday dinner at a North Carolina restaurant became ill with salmonellosis. Their symptoms included fever, headache, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea. Five of the 23 victims required hospitalization. Four remained for two days; one elderly victim remained for two weeks for treatment of shock and congestive heart failure, both attributed in this individual to food poisoning. All five recovered.

The mean incubation period for the affected individuals was 10¾ hours, with a range from 4½ to 19 hours. Only those who ate turkey or turkey dressing for this meal at this restaurant became ill. Others who consumed different foods at the same restaurant at the same time did not become ill.

Fifty stool cultures were obtained on the ill individuals, those who ate the turkey, and all restaurant employees. From 20 of these, *Salmonella irumu* was grown. The same strain also was cultured from one food handler who had not been ill prior to the meal, but who had eaten the turkey.

All turkey and turkey dressing had been consumed; cultures of eggs remaining from the same shipment used in the preparation of the turkey dressing were negative. The eggs were traced to the chicken farm from which they had originally been obtained. No salmonella, however, could be demonstrated in five chickens selected for sacrifice nor from chicken droppings in the coops. The turkey could not be traced adequately.

From a review of the cooking procedures, it appeared that neither the turkey nor the turkey dressing had been adequately prepared. The turkey had been received frozen at 0°, immediately placed in a refrigerator, but removed to thaw after a few hours. Twenty hours after its arrival, the turkey was cooked for 2½ hours at 350°F (oven dial). The dressing was heated for 15 minutes, only.

Interestingly, first knowledge of this incident resulted from an anonymous telephone call received by the State Health Department reporting that five persons in three families had become ill after eating a turkey dinner at a local restaurant. Its true extent was learned by questioning first the five victims originally reported who were asked if they could remember having seen any of their acquaintances at that meal, or if they knew of others who had become ill subsequent to the meal. These friends, in turn, were asked to name acquaintances – until no new names could be added. Several cases were "discovered" in this manner, as well as individuals who ate dinner there, but who remained well. In addition, all local hospitals were canvassed. As a result, 18 other individuals were found who had also become ill.

(Reported by Dr. Jacob Koomen, Asst. Secretary and State Health Director, North Carolina State Board of Health.)

THE TWELVE MOST PREVALENT SALMONELLA SEROTYPES IDENTIFIED FROM HUMAN AND NON-HUMAN SOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES

April 1, 1962 – April 1, 1963

Serotypes	Humon	Serotypes	Non-Humon
1. *S. typhimurium*	3851	1. *S. typhimurium*	731
2. *S. heidelberg*	697	2. *S. heidelberg*	185
3. *S. newport*	662	3. *S. anatum*	168
4. *S. infontis*	570	4. *S. choleroe suis*	168
5. *S. enteritidis*	344	5. *S. infontis*	123
6. *S. soint paul*	298	6. *S. montevideo*	118
7. *S. montevideo*	242	7. *S. derby*	112
8. *S. derby*	200	8. *S. soint poul*	110
9. *S. oronienburg*	199	9. *S. oronienberg*	84
10. *S. blockley*	199	10. *S. bredeney*	83
11. *S. thompson*	179	11. *S. newport*	69
12. *S. muenchen*	152	12. *S. schwarzengrund*	63
Totol	7593		2014
Other types (82)	2124	(69)	1064
Grond totol	9717		3978

SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
April 1962 – Morch 1963

An intensive Salmonella Surveillance program was instituted in April 1962 when six States and eight salmonella serotyping laboratories first began submitting monthly reports of salmonella isolates to the Communicable Disease Center. By the end of 1962 twenty-two States and twenty-four serotyping laboratories were reporting isolates monthly.

Since January 1963 the 50 States, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia and the National Animal Disease Laboratory (Ames, Iowa) have been reporting salmonella recoveries from human and non-human sources on a weekly basis.

During the period from April 1, 1962 to April 1, 1963, 9,717 human and 3,078 non-human recoveries of salmonella were reported.

Humon Solmonellosis

Although 104 different serotypes were isolated from humans during this 12-month period, only 12 of these strains accounted for 78 percent of the total number of isolates (see table). Of these dozen strains, one, *S. typhimurium*, accounted for 40 percent of the total isolates.

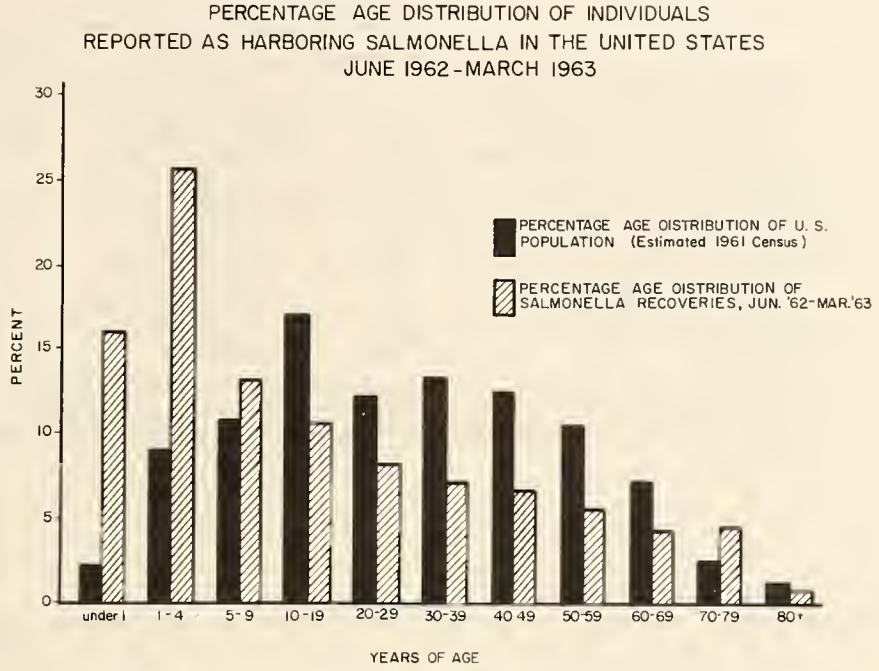
As shown in the accompanying figure salmonella infections occurred in greatest number among pre-school age children. This distribution pattern remained essentially constant throughout the 12 month period.

Thirty-two outbreaks attributable to salmonella were investigated during this 12 month period. In ten of these (31 percent), *S. typhimurium* was incriminated as the etiologic agent. *S. newport* caused three outbreaks. Each of six other serotypes was responsible for two separate outbreaks: *S. muenchen, S. heidelberg, S. typhi,* and *S. paratyphi* B, *S. thompson,* and *S. St. Paul.* A different serotype accounted for each of the seven remaining investigated outbreaks: *S. hartford, S. tennessee, S. infantis, S. chester, S. javiana, S. give, S. enteritidis.*

The average number of persons afflicted in each epidemic was 71, with a range from three to 495. In fourteen of the thirty-two epidemics reported, poultry, eggs and other poultry products were either highly suspect or incriminated as the source of the salmonella infections, while eight epidemics were due to other sources, such as food handlers, cake mix, home-made ice cream, artesian well-water and roast beef and ham sandwiches. In ten the source was unknown. Thus, of the 22 known outbreaks for which the source of infection could be determined, 64 percent were traced to poultry or poultry products.

Non-humon Solmonellosis

In non-humans, as in humans, a small number of serotypes cause the majority of salmonella infections. The twelve most frequently recovered strains, while representing only 15 percent of the 81 different types isolated, accounted for 65 percent of all reported recoveries of salmonella in non-humans during this period.



Of the 3,078 non-human isolates of salmonella, 1,612 (52 percent) were from fowl, and 1,023 (33 percent) were from other animal sources. Of the remaining 443, 186 were from animal feeds and fertilizers, 130 from human foods, 10 from reptiles, and 114 from other sources.

Human and Non-Human Salmonellosis – Comparative Frequency

There is a striking similarity among the twelve most common serotypes isolated from both humans and non-humans. *S. typhimurium* and *S. heidelberg* are the two most frequent isolates on both lists.

All but four of those most commonly causing human infection appear on the list of the twelve most common non-human isolates. And, of the nine most common human serotypes, all but one (*S. enteriditis*) comprise the most common non-human isolates.

(EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS – Continued)

Anthrax – Massachusetts

A case of anthrax was reported from Worcester, Massachusetts, in a 43-year-old female wool sorter. The woman noted a small, painless pimple on her left cheek, for which she was placed on penicillin therapy without prior culture. During the following days, the lesion increased in size, became black, and was surrounded by considerable facial swelling. Her husband, a foreman at the same company, made a diagnosis of probable anthrax, based upon the appearance of the lesion. The patient was referred to an infectious disease specialist. At the time of his examination, he noted a necrotic skin lesion, characteristic of anthrax, on her left cheek. Because she developed a sensitivity to the penicillin, the patient's medication was changed to erythromycin. She made an uneventful recovery.

The patient had been employed at the same company for four years, where she had been engaged in wool sorting; usually, she did not come in contact with unscoured wool. Her husband, who works with unscoured wool at the same plant, did not become ill.

No cases of anthrax have ever been reported at this particular plant, which imports mohair and alpaca from Peru, as well as additional domestic wool from Texas. The company had not received any wool or goat hair from Asia or Africa.

The patient had never received vaccination against anthrax.

Although cultures positive for *Bacillus anthracis* were not obtained (presumably due to prior therapy with antibiotics), the case has been reported as anthrax because of the epidemiological history and the characteristics of the lesion.

(Reported by Heinrich G. Brugsch, M.D., Occupational Hygiene Physician, and Nicholas J. Fiumara, M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, State Department of Public Health, Boston, Mass.)

VENEREAL DISEASE MONTHLY SUMMARY

Syphilis

The number of cases of infectious syphilis reported in the United States during the first 9 months of 1963 represent an 11 percent increase over the number reported for the comparable period of 1962.

A peak of 107,000 cases were recorded in 1947. Thereafter, the number of cases decreased to the 6,399 reported in 1956. A small rise in the number of cases occurred in 1957. Proportionately greater increases were noted in successive years until 1960, when there was a 65.8 percent increase.

An increment in the total number of reported cases occurred in 1961 and 1962, but at a decreasing rate of increase.

REPORTED CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS

YEAR	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR
1956	6,399	
1957	6,581	2.8
1958	7,184	9.2
1959	9,799	36.4
1960	16,145	65.8
1961	19,851	23.0
1962	21,067	6.1
1963*	16,555*	10.8**

* Totals based on reports for first 9 months.

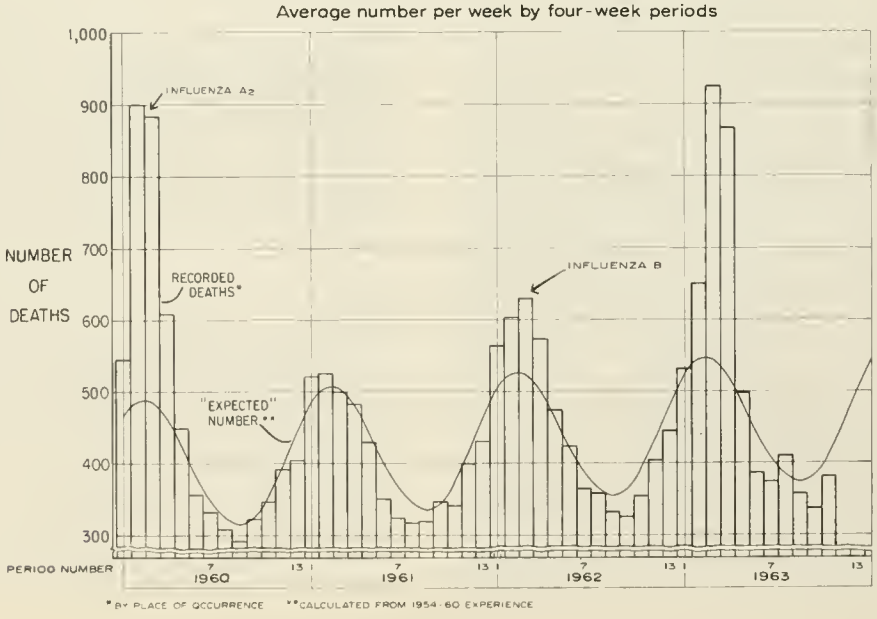
** Percent increase calculated for comparable period (January through September, 1962).

SUMMARY OF PNEUMONIA DEATHS

The weekly average number of pneumonia-influenza deaths for the four-week period ending October 19 was 381 as compared with an expected weekly average of 414.

	WEEK ENDING				4 Week Total	Weekly Average
	9/28	10/5	10/12	10/19		
Observed	334	407	395	388	1,524	381
Expected	400	408	418	428	1,654	414
Excess	-66	-1	-23	-40	-130	-33

PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 108 U.S. CITIES
Average number per week by four-week periods



SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

SEPTEMBER 1963 AND SEPTEMBER 1962

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Area September 1963 and September 1962 - Provisional Data

Reporting Area	September		Cumulative Jan - Sept	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
NEW ENGLAND	37	44	340	392
Maine	2	-	7	6
New Hampshire	-	1	8	8
Vermont	-	-	5	-
Massachusetts	24	22	210	253
Rhode Island	2	1	13	21
Connecticut	9	20	97	104
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	445	451	4,410	4,360
Upstate New York	63	49	500	446
New York City	257	211	2,443	2,351
Pa. (Excl. Phila.)	15	13	109	110
Philadelphia	31	71	506	600
New Jersey	79	107	852	853
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	155	110	1,471	1,225
Ohio	31	22	287	245
Indiana	2	7	39	72
Downstate Illinois	12	9	89	88
Chicago	62	45	675	582
Michigan	43	23	330	205
Wisconsin	5	4	51	33
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	87	45	411	312
Minnesota	4	6	57	45
Iowa	6	5	25	35
Missouri	59	24	210	151
North Dakota	-	-	4	4
South Dakota	3	2	24	28
Nebraska	12	2	52	8
Kansas	3	6	39	41
SOUTH ATLANTIC	526	502	4,708	4,412
Delaware	6	3	39	33
Maryland	35	41	475	391
District of Columbia	58	61	505	552
Virginia	40	40	243	318
West Virginia	2	10	30	35
North Carolina	80	78	685	554
South Carolina	66	58	550	620
Georgia	99	78	806	720
Florida	140	133	1,375	1,189
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	136	132	1,170	881
Kentucky	17	17	119	102
Tennessee	32	36	301	229
Alabama	68	49	520	440
Mississippi	19	30	230	110
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	211	262	2,066	2,129
Arkansas	16	30	161	162
Louisiana	45	111	432	889
Oklahoma	18	17	143	106
Texas	132	104	1,330	972
MOUNTAIN	30	25	354	269
Montana	1	1	6	3
Idaho	1	-	6	3
Wyoming	2	-	10	-
Colorado	3	2	29	56
New Mexico	9	7	92	48
Arizona	7	11	148	103
Utah	3	1	16	5
Nevada	4	3	47	51
PACIFIC	171	167	1,625	1,324
Washington	6	3	89	26
Oregon	7	4	48	37
California	156	156	1,468	1,241
Alaska	2	-	5	5
Hawaii	-	4	15	15
U. S. TOTAL	1,798	1,738	16,555	15,304
TERRITORIES	58	44	526	384
Puerto Rico	58	40	513	363
Virgin Islands	-	4	13	21

Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.

Table 3 CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
OCTOBER 19, 1963 AND OCTOBER 20, 1962

Area	Poliomyelitis, total cases				Poliomyelitis, paralytic				Poliomyelitis, nonparalytic		Aseptic Meningitis	
	42nd week		Cumulative First 42 weeks		42nd week		Cumulative First 42 weeks		42nd week		42nd week	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
UNITED STATES	6	27	336	702	6	21	285	554	-	3	45	65
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	4	7	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	1
Maine	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	2	6	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	1	104	73	-	1	81	52	-	-	8	3
New York	-	1	8	56	-	1	5	38	-	-	1	-
New Jersey	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	95	11	-	-	75	8	-	-	7	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	9	49	96	-	8	39	71	-	-	5	13
Ohio	-	-	8	17	-	-	4	15	-	-	-	2
Indiana	-	2	4	18	-	2	3	14	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	5	16	41	-	4	15	28	-	-	3	7
Michigan	-	2	15	14	-	2	15	11	-	-	1	4
Wisconsin	-	-	6	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	5	36	-	3	5	25	-	1	-	4
Minnesota	-	1	4	7	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	4
Iowa	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Missouri	-	1	-	10	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	1	1	8	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	1	60	56	3	1	51	49	-	-	3	3
Delaware	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Maryland	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia	3	1	18	8	3	1	13	8	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	3	10	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	19	14	-	-	18	13	-	-	-	-
Florida	-	-	7	10	-	-	7	7	-	-	1	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	3	64	66	-	2	60	54	-	-	2	8
Kentucky	-	-	1	26	-	-	1	20	-	-	2	-
Tennessee	-	-	8	9	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	48	22	-	-	44	22	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	3	7	9	-	2	7	8	-	-	-	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	7	25	285	1	4	24	221	-	2	1	5
Arkansas	1	-	5	12	1	-	4	12	-	-	1	1
Louisiana	-	2	14	22	-	2	14	20	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2
Texas	-	4	6	234	-	2	6	177	-	2	-	3
MOUNTAIN	1	-	5	14	1	-	4	10	-	-	5	1
Montana	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Idaho	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
New Mexico	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	-	3	3	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	-
Utah	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	1	2	20	69	1	2	17	65	-	-	21	27
Washington	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1
Oregon	-	-	2	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
California	1	2	17	62	1	2	15	58	-	-	20	26
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	5	12	-	-	4	12	-	-	-	-

Table 3. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
OCTOBER 19, 1963 AND OCTOBER 20, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Brucellosis		Diphtheria		Encephalitis, infectious		Hepatitis, infectious and serum				Measles	
							42nd week					
	42nd week	Cumulative 42 weeks	42nd week	Cumulative 42 weeks	42nd week		Under 20 yr.	20 & over	Total		42nd week	
	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1962
UNITED STATES	8	302	3	206	22	37	409	317	771	876	981	1,325
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	-	8	-	2	69	36	108	101	97	67
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	19	54	25	2	15
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	23	25	-	6
Vermont	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	6	-	1	11	6	17	45	21	26
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	35	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	39	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	7	-	22	8	6	80	65	145	163	148	159
New York	-	3	-	13	5	4	46	29	75	76	82	37
New Jersey	-	1	-	4	-	-	6	15	21	37	44	38
Pennsylvania	-	3	-	5	3	2	28	21	49	50	22	84
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	5	36	-	23	3	4	69	60	130	145	234	319
Ohio	-	-	-	1	2	1	14	23	38	47	42	19
Indiana	-	6	-	5	-	-	2	2	4	16	48	5
Illinois	-	18	-	12	1	3	14	9	23	28	54	45
Michigan	-	5	-	3	-	-	34	26	60	42	50	100
Wisconsin	5	7	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	12	40	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	164	-	39	4	3	7	13	27	48	20	123
Minnesota	-	8	-	15	1	-	2	4	8	4	7	10
Iowa	-	122	-	1	2	2	-	4	6	16	10	34
Missouri	-	12	-	1	-	-	3	3	8	22	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	75
South Dakota	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Nebraska	-	6	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-
Kansas	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	NN	NN
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	18	1	49	1	6	52	21	75	70	75	99
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	7
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	9	8	5
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Virginia	-	8	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	9	4	16
West Virginia	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	8	13	33	61
North Carolina	-	4	-	2	-	5	30	1	31	25	8	1
South Carolina	-	-	-	17	-	-	3	1	5	-	6	5
Georgia	-	3	-	18	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	-
Florida	-	3	-	10	1	-	3	5	8	7	7	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	13	2	18	1	8	34	20	56	69	91	36
Kentucky	-	3	-	-	1	4	5	4	11	17	16	1
Tennessee	-	6	-	3	-	1	21	11	32	31	56	33
Alabama	-	4	2	12	-	-	3	2	5	5	5	1
Mississippi	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	3	8	16	14	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	34	-	38	1	3	17	16	33	52	50	96
Arkansas	1	8	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	6	-	-
Louisiana	-	8	-	21	-	-	6	4	10	7	1	-
Oklahoma	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
Texas	-	13	-	9	-	-	10	10	20	35	48	96
MOUNTAIN	-	9	-	5	-	2	15	5	50	68	97	137
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	5	8	63	62
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	13	19
Wyoming	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	10	12	4	18
New Mexico	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	-	7	10	NN	NN
Arizona	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	27	14	22
Utah	-	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	3	16
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	2	20	-	4	4	3	66	81	147	160	169	289
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19	34	26	115
Oregon	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	15	39	34
California	2	16	-	4	4	3	47	60	107	94	79	68
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	12	22	38
Hawaii	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	34
Puerto Rico	-	1	-	12	-	-	10	7	17	16	59	11

Table 3 CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 19, 1963 AND OCTOBER 20, 1962 - (Continued)

Area	Meningococcal Infections		Streptococcal Sore Throat & Scarlet Fever		Tetanus	Tickborne Typhus (Rcky Mt. Spotted)	Tularemia	Typhoid Fever		Rabies in Animals		
	42nd wk.	Cumulative 42 weeks	42nd week		42nd wk.	42nd wk.	42nd wk.	42nd wk.	Cumulative 42 weeks	42nd week		Cumulative 42 weeks
	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1962	1963
UNITED STATES....	37	1,939	5,467	4,401	4	3	13	14	445	72	40	3,083
NEW ENGLAND.....	2	119	467	348	1	-	-	1	12	1	-	30
Maine.....	-	17	126	119	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire.....	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
Vermont.....	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13
Massachusetts.....	2	56	42	40	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	. 1
Rhode Island.....	-	11	28	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	27	270	164	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	13	268	186	142	-	-	-	6	83	3	2	99
New York.....	4	125	121	84	-	-	-	5	43	3	1	74
New Jersey.....	5	41	34	26	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	4	102	31	32	-	-	-	1	35	-	1	25
EAST NORTH CENTRAL..	3	301	422	530	-	1	-	2	52	8	7	474
Ohio.....	1	80	53	55	-	-	-	2	20	5	4	280
Indiana.....	-	45	87	43	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	43
Illinois.....	2	60	75	68	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	66
Michigan.....	-	87	147	292	-	-	-	-	10	1	3	44
Wisconsin.....	-	29	60	72	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	41
WEST NORTH CENTRAL..	1	120	125	144	-	-	-	-	25	27	14	800
Minnesota.....	-	23	20	19	-	-	-	-	3	9	7	203
Iowa.....	-	7	44	43	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	293
Missouri.....	-	34	1	15	-	-	-	-	15	8	-	136
North Dakota.....	-	13	50	47	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32
South Dakota.....	1	7	10	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	89
Nebraska.....	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	28
Kansas.....	-	11	-	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	19
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	8	357	510	319	1	2	-	1	60	8	9	439
Delaware.....	-	4	6	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1
Maryland.....	1	51	19	38	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	1
Dist. of Columbia..	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	2	80	101	76	-	1	-	-	8	2	-	164
West Virginia.....	-	19	171	124	-	-	-	-	7	1	5	110
North Carolina.....	1	64	35	14	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	14
South Carolina.....	2	20	58	36	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	9
Georgia.....	1	29	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	70
Florida.....	1	84	116	26	-	-	-	-	17	1	4	70
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL..	2	139	1,145	610	-	-	-	3	63	2	2	239
Kentucky.....	1	31	85	34	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	112
Tennessee.....	1	63	966	503	-	-	-	2	24	1	1	109
Alabama.....	-	23	48	18	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	18
Mississippi.....	-	22	46	55	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL..	1	173	468	646	-	-	10	1	81	12	2	575
Arkansas.....	-	11	4	-	-	-	9	1	32	3	1	70
Louisiana.....	1	71	17	7	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	43
Oklahoma.....	-	31	8	12	-	-	1	-	5	1	1	51
Texas.....	-	60	439	627	-	-	-	-	19	8	-	411
MOUNTAIN.....	-	63	1,104	970	1	-	3	-	16	1	1	124
Montana.....	-	3	58	44	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	6	72	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	4	33	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	19	446	309	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	16
New Mexico.....	-	4	338	208	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	37
Arizona.....	-	10	76	190	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	57
Utah.....	-	14	81	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nevada.....	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
PACIFIC.....	7	399	1,040	692	1	-	-	-	53	10	3	303
Washington.....	1	32	252	146	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Oregon.....	1	29	16	15	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	11
California.....	5	317	525	470	1	-	-	-	45	9	3	283
Alaska.....	-	12	52	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
Hawaii.....	-	9	195	54	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	1	8	21	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	13

Table 4 (B). REPORTED PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN REPORTING CITIES

(Tables 4(A), 4(B), 4(C), and 4(D) will be published in sequence covering a four-week period.)°

Area	For weeks ending			
	9/28	10/5	10/12	10/19
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	4	6	2	6
Bridgeport, Conn.	5	1	2	2*
Cambridge, Mass.	-	-	-	-
Fall River, Mass.	2	1	-	1
Hartford, Conn.	1	1	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	2	2	2	5
Lynn, Mass.	1	2	1	-
New Bedford, Mass.	-	-	-	1
New Haven, Conn.	-	-	-	1
Providence, R.I.	2	3	1	-
Somerville, Mass.	-	2	2	-
Springfield, Mass.	5	1	4	5
Waterbury, Conn.	-	-	1	1
Worcester, Mass.	1	2	4	6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N.Y.	-	1	-	-
Allentown, Pa.	2	1	4	-
Buffalo, N.Y.	3	3	7	4
Camden, N.J.	-	3	3	3
Elizabeth, N.J.	-	1	3	-
Erie, Pa.	3	1	1	-
Jersey City, N.J.	6	6	3	3
Newark, N.J.	2	4	2	6
New York City, N.Y.	61	54	55	48
Paterson, N.J.	2	2	-	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	13	9	13	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	4	7	4
Reading, Pa.	1	1	3	6
Rochester, N.Y.	7	11	8	11
Schenectady, N.Y.	-	-	-	2
Scranton, Pa.	1	2	3	-
Syracuse, N.Y.	2	3	2	1
Trenton, N.J.	-	-	7	8
Utica, N.Y.	2	-	-	1
Yonkers, N.Y.	1	3	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio.	-	-	-	-
Canton, Ohio.	3	4	-	2
Chicago, Ill.	23	35	35	27
Cincinnati, Ohio.	-	5	5	-
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	2	8	3*
Columbus, Ohio.	3	3	1	2
Dayton, Ohio.	-	4	1	2
Detroit, Mich.	5	22	14	16
Evansville, Ind.	1	5	2	2
Flint, Mich.	1	-	-	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	3	5	4
Gary, Ind.	2	2	-	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	3	3	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	-	1	4
Madison, Wis.	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	3	-	1
Peoria, Ill.	-	2	-	-
Rockford, Ill.	5	1	2	2
South Bend, Ind.	3	6	4	3
Toledo, Ohio.	3	3	2	4
Youngstown, Ohio.	-	1	1	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa.	1	3	3	3
Duluth, Minn.	-	-	-	-
Kansas City, Kans.	4	4	2	1
Kansas City, Mo.	2	5	4	7
Lincoln, Nebr.	1	2	1	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	3	4	3
Omaha, Nebr.	1	1	2	1
St. Louis, Mo.	5	7	6	9
St. Paul, Minn.	3	1	1	1
Wichita, Kans.	7	2	7	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	4	3	10	9
Baltimore, Md.	5	8	7	4
Charlotte, N.C.	3	-	-	8
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	1	1	1
Miami, Fla.	1	-	-	-
Norfolk, Va.	5	1	3	5
Richmond, Va.	-	2	3	-
Savannah, Ga.	2	3	4	4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	3	5	8	3
Tampa, Fla.	1	7	2	2
Washington, D.C.	7	15	11	9
Wilmington, Del.	-	3	2	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	-	-	2	4
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	5	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1	-	-	-
Louisville, Ky.	6	13	5	9
Memphis, Tenn.	8	6	8	4
Mobile, Ala.	-	1	3	-
Montgomery, Ala.	2	4	5	2
Nashville, Tenn.	3	1	4	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	2	3	4	4
Baton Rouge, La.	4	3	2	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	-	-	1	2
Dallas, Tex.	5	4	2	3
El Paso, Tex.	3	2	1	1
Fort Worth, Tex.	2	1	-	3
Houston, Tex.	1	2	4	7
Little Rock, Ark.	-	3	4	3
New Orleans, La.	5	3	9	4
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1	-	-	-
San Antonio, Tex.	3	4	3	3
Shreveport, La.	5	2	6	3
Tulsa, Okla.	-	3	2	2
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2	2	1	2
Colorado Springs, Colo.	-	-	2	1
Denver, Colo.	2	9	5	3
Ogden, Utah.	1	-	2	3
Phoenix, Ariz.	2	2	2	4
Pueblo, Colo.	1	-	2	-
Salt Lake City, Utah.	-	-	1	2
Tucson, Ariz.	-	1	-	-
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	-	-	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	1	-	2	2*
Glendale, Calif.	1	2	1	-
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1	1	-	1
Long Beach, Calif.	3	2	3	-
Los Angeles, Calif.	19	22	17	15
Oakland, Calif.	1	-	2	-
Pasadena, Calif.	-	1	2	1
Portland, Oreg.	2	3	2	2
Sacramento, Calif.	2	2	1	1
San Diego, Calif.	1	3	3	2
San Francisco, Calif.	4	3	1	3
San Jose, Calif.	-	6	-	1
Seattle, Wash.	2	2	-	7
Spokane, Wash.	-	2	2	-
Tacoma, Wash.	-	1	1	1*
San Juan, P.R.	9	5	4	---

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.
Totals for previous weeks include reported corrections.

NOTE: All deaths by place of occurrence.

°Current Week Mortality for 108 Selected Cities

4(A) Total Mortality, all ages..... 11,349
4(B) Pneumonia-Influenza Deaths, all ages..... 388
4(C) Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age..... 703
4(D) Total Deaths, Persons 65 years and over..... 6,306

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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Dengue Fever – Jamaica

Eighty-seven cases of dengue fever were reported from Jamaica for the week ending October 5. The cumulative total now stands at 686 cases for 1963.

(Reported in Weekly Epidemiological Report, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, October 16, 1963.)

Polio – Canada

Six cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, five from the Province of Quebec, were reported in Canada for the week ending October 17. The sixth case was reported from New Brunswick.

To date, 91 cases have been reported in the country, 84 of which have occurred in Quebec.

In 1962, 84 cases were reported from Canada for a comparable period. Quebec had 49 cases. For a comparable period of 1961, 160 Canadian cases were reported. Ninety-five occurred in Quebec.

(Reported in Weekly Statistics Report of Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.)

Cholera Vaccination

A valid certificate of vaccination against cholera is required now of all persons leaving the following countries and ports which have been declared either endemic or epidemic cholera regions: Burma, Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, and Thailand.

Persons who do not have a valid certificate are required in most instances to be vaccinated and to wait six days before departing from the infected area.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel
1962 Edition
Public Health Service Publication No. 384

The following information should be added to the list of Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers in Section 6:

Page 76

CITY:	Clemson, South Corolino
CENTER:	Student Health Service Clemson College
CLINIC HOURS:	Wednesday, 1:00 p.m.
FEE:	Yes

Notes: These provisional data are based on weekly telegrams to the Communicable Disease Center by the individual State health departments.

Symbols: --- Data not available
- Quantity zero

Procedures for construction of various mortality curves may be obtained from Statistics Section, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta 22, Georgia.

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